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ADVANCE SHEETS OF
LITERARY AND HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES

IN
NORTH CAROLINA, 1900--1905.



Parts Relating to the First English Settlement in America
and the Proposed Memorials thereof.

ADVANCE SHEETS

OF

LITERARY AND HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES

IN

NORTH CAROLINA.

Since undertaking this publication it has been decided to enlarge its scope and change its subject matter to a considerable extent and therefore it has been thought best to issue what is already printed in the form of advanced sheets and issue the complete volume contemplated a little later.

HISTORICAL AND LITERARY ACTIVITIES

IN

NORTH CAROLINA,

1900--1905.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Volume I.

W. J. PEELE, *Chairman*

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SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

POEM READ BY PROF. HENRY JEROME STOCKARD AT SECOND ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE STATE LITERARY AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, OCTOBER 22, 1901.

He is not greatest who with pick and spade
Makes excavations for some splendid fane;
Nor he who lays with trowel, plumb, and line
Upon the eternal rock its base of stone:
Nor is he greatest who lifts slow its walls,
Flutes its white pillars, runs its architrave
And frieze and cornice, sets its pictured panes,
And points its airy minarets with gold:
Nor he who peoples angle, niche, and aisle
With sculptured angels, and with symbol graves
Column and arch and nave and gallery:
These are but delvers, masons, artisans,
Each working out his part of that vast plan
Projected in the master builder's brain.

And he who wakes the organ's soulful tones,
Faint, far away, like those that haply steal—
The first notes of the song of the redeemed—
From out the spirit-world to dying ears;
Or rouses it in lamentations wild
Of Calvary, or moves its inmost deeps
With sobs and cryings unassuaged that touch
The heart to tears for unforgiven sin,—
He voices but the echo of that hymn
Whose surges shook the great composer's soul.

Bold admirals of the vast high seas of dream,
With neither chart nor azimuth nor star,
That push your prows into the mighty trades
And ocean streams towards continents unknown:
Brave pioneers that slowly blaze your way
And set your cairns for people yet unborn
Upon imagination's dim frontiers,
Ye are the makers, rulers of the world!

And so this splendid land to sunward laid,
With opulent fields and many a winding stream
And virgin wood: with stores of gems and veins
Of richest ore: with mills and thronging marts,

The domain of the freest of the free —
'Tis but the substance of his dream, the pure,
The true, the generous knight who marked its bounds
With liberal hand by interfusing seas.

What though no sage may read the riddle dark
Of Croatan, that band diffused through marsh
And solitude? Their valor did not die,
But is incorporate in our civic life.
They were of those that fought at Bannockburn;
Their vital spirits spake at Mecklenburg;
They rose at Alamance, at Bethel led,
And steered at Cardenas straight through blinding shells.
They live to-day and shall forever live,
Lifting mankind toward freedom and toward God.

And he still lives, the courteous and the brave,
Whose life went out in seeming dark defeat.
The Tower held not his princely spirit immured;
But in those narrow dungeon walls he trod
Kingdoms unlimited by earthly zones;
Nor holds the grave his peerless soul in thrall;
It passed those dismal portals unafraid
To an inheritance beyond decay
Stored in the love and gratitude of man.
He lives in this fair city, noble state,
Puissant land — in all each hopes to be.
He was the impulse to these later deeds.
He lives in fateful words and splendid dreams,
In strenuous actions and in high careers,
An inspiration unto loftier things

Upon the scheme of ages, man shall find
Success oft failure, failure oft success
When he shall read the record of the years.

ON ROANOKE ISLAND.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE WALTER CLARK AT MEETING INAUGURATED
BY THE STATE LITERARY AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
MANTEO, N. C., 24, JULY 1902.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Standing on the Aventine hill, by the banks of the Tiber, we can still behold the cradle of the great Roman people, the beginning of that imperial race which for centuries held in its control the entire civilized world of their day and whose laws, whose feats of arms, whose thought, have profoundly impressed all succeeding ages.

HERE BEGAN THE GREATEST MOVEMENT OF THE AGES.

Standing here we see the spot where first began on this continent the great race which in the New World in three hundred years has far surpassed in extent of dominion, in population and power the greatest race known to the Old. Farther than the imperial eagles ever flew, over more men than its dominion ever swayed, with wealth which dwarfs its boasted treasures, and intelligence and capacity unknown to its rulers, this new race in three centuries has covered a continent, crossed great rivers, built great cities, tunneled mountains, traversed great plains, scaled mountain ranges and halting but for a moment on the shores of a vaster ocean, has already annexed a thousand islands and faces the shores of a Western continent so distant that we call it the East.

We do well to come here to visit the spot where this great movement began. It was one of the great epochs of all history. Here, 36 years before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, here 23 years before John Smith and Jamestown, in the year 1584, the first English keel grated on the shores of what is now the United States. Here the greatest movement of the ages began, which has completed the circuit of the globe. For thousands of years, God in His wisdom, had hidden this land behind the billows till His appointed time, and in Europe and Asia millions had fought and perish-

ed for the possession of narrow lands. The human intellect had been dwarfed with the dimensions of its prison house. In due season Copernicus gauged the heavens, revealing countless worlds beyond our grasp and Columbus almost at the same time unveiled this tangible world beyond the Atlantic. Stunned, dazed, the mind of man slowly realized the broadened vision unrolled before it. Since then the energies of the human intellect have steadily expanded, and thought has widened with the process of every sun.

Here broke the spray of the first wave of Saxon population and now westward across the continent to the utmost verge and beyond it, there rolls a human sea. Three centuries have done this.

About this very date Amadas and Barlow landed here, for on July 4, a day doubly memorable on these shores, they descended land and sailing up the coast 120 miles they entered with their two small vessels through an inlet, probably now closed. Proceeding further they came abreast of this island, where they landed and were hospitably received.

WHAT WONDROUS CHANGES.

Nature remains unaltered. As on that July day, of the long ago, earth, air and sky and sea remain the same. The same blue arch bends above us. The same restless ocean rolls. The same sun shines brightly down. The same balmy breezes breathe soft and low. The same headlands jut out to meet the waves. The same bays lie open to shelter the coming vessels. The trees, the foliage, the landmarks, would all be recognized by the sea-worn wanderers of that memorable day. But as to what is due to man, how altered!

To the westward, where the Indian paddled his light canoe on great rivers, innumerable vessels, moved by the energies of steam, plow the waters, freighted with the produce of every industry and the produce of every clime. Where the smoke of the lonely wigwam rose, now the roar of great cities fills the ear and the blaze of electric lights reddens the sky. Where then amid vast solitudes the war-whoop resounded, boding death and torture, now rise a thousand steeples and anthems to the Prince of Peace float upon the air. Where the plumed and painted warrior stealthily trod the narrow

war path, mighty engines rush. Where a few thousand naked savages miserably starved and fought and perished, near one hundred millions of the foremost people of all the world live and prosper. Three short centuries have seen this done.

OUR CONTRIBUTION TO EUROPE.

Looking eastward the ocean rolls unchanged, but not as then to be crossed only after two or three months of voyage. Already a week suffices for its passage and across its waves even now messages flash without the medium of wires. Beyond its shores is also a new world. When the first expedition landed here, the Turk was threatening Vienna, and the Spaniard was asserting his right to burn and pillage in Holland. The fires of the Inquisition burned in Spain and Belgium. France, sunk to a second-class power, grovelled beneath the rule of one of the most worthless of its many worthless kings, the third Henry—while England, the England of Drake and Raleigh, of Shakespeare and Bacon, and of Elizabeth, already lay beneath the growing shadow of the Armada, whose success threatened the extinction of English liberty and of the Protestant religion. Russia was then a small collection of barbarous tribes and Germany and Italy, not yet nations, were mere geographical expressions. Contrast that with the Europe of to-day. The change is barely less startling there than on this side of the water.

The change has been greatly the reflex action from this side. Civilization has been and is on the steady increase in the betterment of the masses. The leaders of thought, Shakespeare, Bacon, Michael Angelo, Dante, Petrarch, the painters, the sculptors, the statesmen, were as great then as since. The difference is in the masses. Then they were degraded, disregarded, beaten with many stripes, dying like animals after living like brutes; to-day they have a voice in every government and are beginning more fully to perceive that they have unlimited power which they can use for their own advancement and the betterment of their material surroundings.

The change started here when a new race began, without feudal burdens and amid the breadth and freedom of untrammelled nature. With new paths to tread, new roads to

make, new rivers to travel, new cities to build, men began to think new thoughts and to add to the freedom of nature the liberty of speech and of action.

WHERE THE SHACKLES OF THE AGES WERE BROKEN.

Well do we come here to visit the spot where the shackles of the ages were broken, precedents forgotten and where man first began to stand upright in the likeness in which God had made him.

Naught tells more forcibly the depression in which the minds of the men of that day were held than the fact that the hardy English mariners, the descendants of the Vikings of old, delayed nearly a century after Columbus had discovered the New World before the foot of an Anglo-Saxon had trod the shores of North America. From the discovery in 1492 to the first landing here in 1584 and the first permanent but feeble settlement at Jamestown in 1607 was a long time. Could another new continent such as this be discovered in 3,000 miles of London to-day, not as many hours would elapse as our ancestors of three centuries ago permitted years to pass, before the English race would land on its shores. In 1520 Cortez led the Spaniards to the Plateau of Mexico and subverted an empire. Yet 65 years more passed before Amadas and Barlow led the first English expedition to land on this continent.

Not only were men's minds enthralled by governments which existed solely for the benefit of the few, but the condition of the upper classes was only in degree better than that of the poorer. Coffee, sugar, tobacco, potatoes and other articles of common use by the poorest to-day were unknown. Queen Elizabeth herself lived on beer and beef, and ferks being unknown that haughty lady ate with her fingers, as did Shakespeare, Raleigh and Bacon. Articles of the commonest use and necessity in the dwellings of the poorest now, were then not to be obtained in the palaces of Kings. Carpets were absent in the proudest palaces and on the fresh strewn rushes beneath their tables princes and kings threw the bones and broken meats from their feasts. Religion was to most a gross superstition, law was a jargon and barbarous, and medicine the vilest quackery. Just in proportion as the masses

have been educated, as freedom has been won by them, as their rights have been considered, the world has advanced in civilization and in material well being.

Unlike the founding of Rome, where the seat of Empire abode by its cradle, no great cities arose here at Roanoke Island, at Jamestown nor at Plymouth. The new movement begun here was not for empire but for the people and it has advanced and spread in all directions.

THE GREAT DANGER TO-DAY.

In 1820 Daniel Webster delivered a memorable oration at the anniversary of the landing at Plymouth Rock. In that speech he prophesied that our free government could stand only so long as there was a tolerable equality in the division of property. What would he say could he stand here to-day and count over the names of those possessed of \$20,000,000, of \$50,000,000, of \$100,000,000, even of more than \$200,000,000, and name over the great trusts and corporations who levy taxes and contributions at their own will, greater than those exacted for all the purposes of government? He instances that when the great monasteries and other church corporations under the Tudors threatened English prosperity the eighth Henry confiscated their property (as has been done in our day by Mexico and other Latin countries) and re-distributed their accumulations. He might have added that when the new commercial monopolies under his daughter Elizabeth bade fair to take the place of the suppressed ecclesiastical foundations in re-creating inequality, the Commons called on her to pause and that haughty, unbending sovereign had the common sense to save her throne by yielding.

Mr. Webster also utilized the occasion to point to the fact that in France by her exemption of nobles and priests from taxation, property had gravitated into their hands till the wild orgy of revolution had re-transferred it to the people and he prophesied that the new law in that country which by restricting the right to will property had prevented its accumulation into a few hands would inevitably destroy the restored monarchy and rebuild the republic. His prophecy has come true.

The great expounder of the constitution was right. Power goes with those who own the property of the country. When property is widely distributed and a fair share of the comforts of life are equally in the reach of all, a country will remain a republic. When property, by whatever agency, becomes concentrated in a few hands, a change is impending. Either the few holders will bring in, as he stated, an army that will change the government to a monarchy, or revolution will force a redistribution as in England and France. That has been the lesson of history.

In this day, of wider intelligence and general education, let us hope and believe that there is a third way, hitherto unknown in practice, and that by the operation of just and wiser laws enacted by the sovereignty of the people, a more just and equal distribution of wealth will follow and the enjoyment of material well being will be more generally diffused among the masses. All power is derived from and belongs to the people and should be used solely for their good. This is the fundamental teaching of the institutions which begin their record from the landing of the Anglo-Saxon race on these shores, a landing which was first made at this spot.

Had I the ability of Mr. Webster, could I speak with his authority, I might point out as he did the great danger of the accumulation of wealth in a few hands, and might foresee and foretell the remedies which a great, a wise and an all-powerful people will apply. But I shall not follow in the path which he has trod, *hunc passibus equis*.

Let us not forget on this occasion that to this island belongs the distinguished honor of being the birth-place of the first American girl. It is the Eden from which she sprang. She had no predecessor and remains without a model and without a rival. In that first Eden man was the first arrival and the garden was a failure. Here the girl was the first arrival and the boys have followed her ever since. Appropriately she bore the name of Dare, and daring, delightful, her successors have been ever since. We do well, were we to come here solely to do honor to the memory of the first American girl, this finished, superlative product of her sex and of these later ages.

THE RALEIGH CALENDAR.

A CHRONOLOGICAL COMPENDIUM OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

READ BY W. J. PEELE, OF RALEIGH, AT THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE LITERARY AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, NOVEMBER 12, 1903.

- 1552—Walter Raleigh was born in the county of Devon, South England, at an old country house or manor, called "Hayes." He was the son of Walter Raleigh of Fardel and Katherine Gilbert, his wife. She was also, by her first husband the mother of the celebrated Sir Humphrey Gilbert, with whom Raleigh was associated in fitting out his earlier American expeditions.
- 1566—Entered College at Oxford, England, where he remained for three years, distinguished especially in oratory and philosophy.
- 1569—Went to France as a volunteer, fighting six years in that country for the liberties of the Huguenots under the famous Admiral Coligny, the first citizen of France and the first victim of the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day.
- 1575—Returned to England. Studied and practiced navigation and ship-building for several years, in which arts he became a master; and in the meantime he made himself familiar with the West Indies and with the American coasts and waters.
- 1578—Accompanied (according to some authorities) his half brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in an expedition to the St. Lawrence, in North America.
- 1580—Was commissioned captain of an hundred foot soldiers to fight the Irish rebels and their Spanish and Italian allies. His pay was only eighty cents a day—but in two years he was the most famous soldier in Ireland and attracted, by his valor and success, the notice of Queen Elizabeth.

1581—Was introduced at the Queen's court where he continued to grow in favor until he became her most trusted adviser in military and naval affairs and the most active organizer of her forces against the Spanish.

1583—Fitted out, with the aid of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, his half brother, an expedition to New Foundland. The Queen and the public service requiring his presence in England, Gilbert was placed in command, and, after remaining on the desolate shores of that Island for thirty days, the expedition sailed for England. It lost on its return voyage its brave commander in a great storm; but his last words, uttered from his sinking ship, are the best seaman's motto that has come down to us: "Be of good cheer, friends, we are as near heaven by sea as by land."

1584—March 25. Obtained charter from Queen Elizabeth under which the several settlements on Roanoke Island were made—being the first settlements of the English race in America, the beginning of the American nation, and the seeds of Jamestown and Plymouth.

The charter was the beginning of English law in America. Emigrants to the lands that should be discovered and possessed under its authority were, by its provisions, guaranteed the rights and liberties they enjoyed in England.

1584—April 27. Dispatched an expedition of two ships under the command of Amidas and Barlowe with authority to explore and take possession of such lands, (not under the dominion of any Christian Prince) as they should discover.

1584—July 4.* The expedition arrived off the coast of what is now known as North Carolina about one hundred and twenty miles south of an inlet not far from Roanoke Island.

July 7. This inlet was entered and a landing effected on a part of the "Banks." The English took formal possession in the name of Elizabeth, the Queen, and

* Dates from July 4, 1584, to December, inclusive, are approximate, having been obtained by estimation.

Sir Walter Raleigh the governor of the newly discovered land; and the Queen called it "Virginia," in honor of herself the virgin queen of England. The country embraced under this name extended from the 34th to the 45th degree North latitude—that is from the region of Cape Fear to that where Maine touches Canada on the Atlantic.

July 10. They were first visited by the Indians who caught for them fish, which are still abundant in those waters.

July 11. They made friends with Granganimeo, the brother of Wingina, the king of that country; the nearest mainland of which the Indians called Dassamonque-peak.

July 16. They visited Roanoke Island, the cradle of American civilization, and the birth place of Virginia Dare the first child of English parents born in America—nature's best protected spot on the American coast in which to have begun the hitherto untried experiment of English colonization; for the Chesapeake had been explored and sketched by the Spaniards, but the Sound section of North Carolina, behind its frowning barriers of sand, was *terra incognita*.

August. They sailed for England taking with them the two Indians, Manteo, the friend, and Wauchese, the enemy, of the white race.

September 15. The expedition returned to England.

Barlowe published an account of it which Raleigh used, with the other accounts brought back, to thrill the English people with the fever of emigrating to America—a fever which has never fallen from that day to this.

December. Was knighted "Sir Walter Raleigh" by Queen Elizabeth in honor of his exploits and discoveries.

1585—April 9. Raleigh's second expedition set out from Plymouth for the shores of "Virginia" (North Carolina) under the command of his cousin, the celebrated Sir Richard Grenville. It consisted of one hundred and eight colonists and five little ships, the largest being of one hundred and forty tons burden, the

smallest, fifty. Among the other famous men in this expedition was Thomas Cavendish, who afterwards circumnavigated the globe, Hariot, the mathematician and historian, and Ralph Lane, the explorer of Eastern North Carolina, and the first governor of an English Colony in America.

June 20. The vessels came in sight of "Florida," the name by which some explorers called so much of the continent as is now embraced within the limits of the South Atlantic States, and under which the Spanish claimed the land from Key West to Nova Scotia.

June 23. Sailing up the coast to what is now North Carolina they barely escaped shipwreck on a "breach called the Cap of Feare." Probably cape Look-out.

June 24. They came to anchor in a harbor where they "caught in one tide so much fish as would have yielded twenty pounds in London."

June 26. They came to anchor at Wokoken, where one of the ships was wrecked in the attempt to run her over the bar of the inlet—the first recorded shipwreck in the region of Hatteras.

Sept. 3. Was written the first letter by an Englishman in America; it was from the "New Fort in Virginia" (Fort Raleigh on Roanoke Island) and written by Ralph Lane to Richard Hackluyt, of London.

Lane's colony remained in "Virginia" (North Carolina) one year wanting five days, but lost only four of its number, and these died from natural causes.

1585-6—During his occupation Lane explored the Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds and their principal tributaries. He ascended the Roanoke River, called by the Indians, Monatoc, about as far as Weldon. He explored the Chowan, called by the Indians Chowanoke, as far as Wyanoke Ferry, at the junction of the Black Water and Nottoway Rivers. He went North as far as the Elizabeth River and reported to Raleigh its commodious harbors and the deep waters of the Chesapeake. Hariot wrote the best account of these expeditions and a description of the principal food plants and animals which were found; and DeBry, in 1588 and in 1590, published a book illustrated with maps, pic-

tures and drawings of the sound section of North Carolina, its inhabitants and its food plants and animals. The originals of these illustrations were made by John White, a painter, whom Sir Walter Raleigh, with the special approval of the Queen, and at his own cost, sent to our shores for this purpose. The book is the joint product of White, Hariot and DeBry, and is the most definite and valuable early English publication that was ever published of any part of America. With Barlowe's and Lane's narratives, it is the main source of the history of the earliest efforts to colonize America by the English.

1586—June 19. Lane and his colony sailed for England in the fleet of Sir Francis Drake. They had been doing well and were reasonably contented, but the sight of English ships and sailors made them homesick and a terrible storm, such as still rage around Hatteras, completed their demoralization. They landed in England, and Raleigh introduced from our shores the use of tobacco in England and the culture of potatoes in Ireland. Shortly after the departure of the colonists, a ship loaded with provisions for them arrived at Wokoken, but soon sailed away for England.

A fortnight later Sir Richard Grenville arrived and, finding none of Lane's colony, he left fifteen men on Roanoke Island to hold possession of the country until they could be relieved by a stronger force. No white man ever beheld their faces again. The destruction of these men first proved to the Indians that the English were not invulnerable and begun the long battle between the two races.

1587—May 8. Raleigh's Fourth expedition sailed from Plymouth for the shores of North Carolina. It consisted of three vessels with their crews and one hundred and fifty colonists, of whom 91 men, 17 women and 9 children remained. The emigrants were under the command of their governor, John White; they were fated to become what is known in history as the "Lost Colony."

July 16. They landed on that part of the "Banks" then known as the Island of Croatan lying to the South of Cape Hatteras.

July 22. They arrived at Hattorask Inlet and passed over to Roanoke Island where they learned the fate of the fifteen men left there by Grenville.

August 13. Manteo was christened "Lord of Roanoke and Dasamonque-peak" by command of Sir Walter Raleigh.

August 18. Was born Virginia Dare the first child of the English speaking race born in America.

August —. Was born — Harvie, the first American boy of that race.

August 27. Governor John White sailed for England leaving his little colony to its unknown fate in the wilds of America. For three centuries the ingenuity of poets and historians has been exercised to discover its history, but the woods have not given up their secret. Perhaps the Red men of Croatan Island migrated inland to what is now Robeson County and carried the "Lost Colony" with them. There still resides in that region a tribe of Indians of mixed blood calling themselves by the mystic name of Croatan and there still exists among them a tradition that they came from a region called Roanoke.

1588—Early in the year, Raleigh fitted out an expedition to relieve White's colony and placed it under the command of Sir Richard Grenville, but, on account of the war with Spain, it was not permitted to sail.

April 22. Sent a second relief expedition consisting of two little ships loaded with provisions, but they were captured and stripped by pirates.

England being now menaced by the great invasion from Spain, Raleigh assigned his principal interests in "Virginia" to Sir Thomas Smith, Richard Hackluyt and others, who afterwards became, *under his inspiration, the chief promoters of the settlement at Jamestown in what is now the State of Virginia.*

Aug. The Spanish Armada was, under Raleigh's advice, attacked at sea and destroyed before it could effect the invasion of England. He was the real author of this victory which was the turning point of England's greatness and Spain's decline. It was in the destruction of the Armada that he reached the highest point

of his fortune and favor with the Queen. He was as great and brave as ever in the sea fight in the harbor of Cadiz, and, in his expedition up the Oronoko River was as zealous as ever for the extension of the Queen's empire in America, but he did not have the same influence in the government nor receive the same recognition for his public services.

1589—Co-labored with his friend the poet Spencer and was the subject and inspiration of the best English poetry since Chaucer. He was Spencer's patron, introduced him to the Queen and procured him the leisure to write and the means to publish the poems which made their author famous. It was with Spencer that Raleigh for the next two years cultivated his natural fondness for literature which in the after years resulted in his "History of the World" and other literary works.

1590—March 20. The fifth expedition being the second under John White, sailed from Plymouth for Roanoke Island.

August 15. The ships came to anchor at "Hattorask Inlet" which was then reckoned to be 36 degrees and 20 minutes North latitude, and this reckoning locates this inlet North of Roanoke Island.

August 17. White went with a party of men to Fort Raleigh, but found it dismantled and deserted. The colony had vanished; only the name "Croatoan" carved on a tree could give a clue to its new abode; and he, who "joyed" in this "certain token of their being safe" left the country without making an honest search for their recovery. He who had before deserted his colony, could now be satisfied with only a "token" of their safety.

August 18. (The anniversary of the birth of Virginia Dare.) The expedition sailed away and the "Lost Colony" was "lost" in the deep solitudes of North Carolina's forests—*affording the first of the many lost chapters of our history.*

1591—November. Raleigh wrote an account of the famous sea fight between his ship the "Revenge" under the command of his cousin, Sir Richard Grenville, and a Spanish fleet of fifteen vessels. This is one of his

best pieces of prose literature, and the subject of it, England's bravest sea-fight—the Thermopylae of naval warfare.

1592—Married Elizabeth Throckmorton the Queen's maid of honor and forfeited the favor of the Queen who was herself reputed to be in love with him. He was debarred from her Court for five years, but he did not cease to serve his country.

1592—July 28. Was imprisoned in the Tower of London on account of the anger or jealousy of Queen Elizabeth. During his imprisonment an expedition he had fitted out captured the Spanish plate-ship the *Madre de Dios* with its cargo valued at two and a half millions.

Sept. 21. Was released from prison as the only man in England who could save the treasure of the great prize-ship from the plunder of his own countrymen. The Queen, as sovereign, took the lion's share of what he recovered.

1594—Sent a ship to get information concerning Guiana, in South America, which the Spanish had then lately annexed to their dominions and named the "New El Dorado."

1595—Feb'y 6. Sailed with an expedition to explore and take possession of Guiana.

March 22. Anchored off the Island of Trinidad and shortly took possession of it as a base of operations from which to explore the Continent. This Island still belongs to Great Britain.

April. Began his famous voyage up the Oronoko River which he explored for four hundred miles from its mouth.

His expedition remained in Guiana, Trinidad, and the American waters for several months. He was reported sailing along the coast of Cuba in the month of July, and he landed in England sometime in October. *He told the Spanish Governor of Trinidad that he was on his way to his settlement in "Virginia" but there is no record that he touched our coast.*

December. Published an account of his explorations

which were speedily translated into Latin and German and circulated over Europe.

- 1596—Sent another expedition to Guiana which explored the South American coast as far south as the Amazon. Of this also he published an account, written, as was the other, in some of the best prose of the Elizabethan period; in both he set forth to the English people the boundless wealth of America and the advantage and practicability of colonizing it. Of the vast territory in the region of the Orinoko and the Amazon which Raleigh urged England to seize, it now holds British Guiana—a country about one and half times the size of North Carolina.

June 21. Led the English to victory in the great naval battle of Cadiz. This fight placed him on the pinnacle of his fame as commander of warships, re-instated him in the counsels of his Sovereign, and made Great Britain, for the first time, Mistress of the Seas.

- 1597—Sent another expedition to Guiana which obsequiously confirmed his own previous accounts. It returned without adding any new information, or materially advancing the policy of exploration and conquest which lay next to his heart. It was shrewdly surmised that the Spanish, failing in open warfare, were beginning to try the effect of gold upon his subordinates as well as his superiors in office.

Sept. Stormed, at the head of a small force, the town of Fayal in the Azores. It was his last battle and only added another spark to the envy of him which now increased with his fame.

- 1602—Nov. 4. Had his last interview with Queen Elizabeth.

- 1603—Despatched two expeditions to America, the last of *five which he sent at his own charge to search for the "lost colony."*

March 30. The Queen died, and with her perished Raleigh's hopes of preferment and even of personal safety. He had spent his years of freedom in opposing "the tyrannous ambition of Spain," and now his well-beloved England was to be governed by a monarch, James I, who had taken into his counsels the

mercenaries of Spain—the country with which Raleigh was even then urging war. He also wrote a letter denouncing Cecil, James' chief officer and adviser and one who was then *privily receiving five thousand crowns a year from the Spanish Government.*

July 17. Was arrested on the charge of treasonable conspiracy with the Spanish Government.

July 18. Was imprisoned in the Tower to await his trial which could not commence at once on account of the great plague which was then raging in London.

Nov. 17. He was brought to trial at Winchester on the charge of high treason and convicted on the same day. The prosecution was conducted by the famous law writer, Coke. Raleigh plead his own cause, the laws of England not allowing him to have counsel for his defense; nor was he confronted by the witnesses against him. The jury was packed, the testimony against him was perjured, the Court was subservient to the Crown, and at least one member of it, Cecil, was in the pay of the Spanish Government. Immediately after his conviction he was roundly abused from the bench by Chief Justice Popham, who presided over the Court, and then sentenced to death. But he was not then executed. Popular favor which he had sacrificed some years before by accepting from Queen Elizabeth a monopoly of the tax on wines and liquors, was in a measure now restored to him on account of his persecution and misfortunes. *England would not believe, though a court record had spoken the lie, that the great enemy of Spain who had spoiled her by land and ruined her prestige on the seas, would betray into her power his own country.*

Dec. 10. His sentence was commuted to imprisonment. The man of action and exploit was now caged for his long confinement. He was stripped of his vast possessions that they might enrich the fawning favorites of the king.

1604—In prison he took up the study of physical sciences, especially the properties of medicinal herbs, and his cell became the resort of learned men. He was visited by those concerned in his plans for colonizing America,

among them his friend Hariot who wrote the most intelligent account of Lane's expedition. Hackluyt, patriot and historian, also the principal assignee of his franchises and interests in "Virginia," more than any other man caught the spirit of his enterprise and kept popular interest alive, *until King James was forced by public sentiment or tempted by his own lust for fame and dominion to give his sanction to sending a colony to America.*

1606—The most persistent efforts were made to set Raleigh at liberty, as his colonizing scheme again grew into favor. Queen Anne, of England, and the King of Denmark, and James' oldest son, Henry, used their utmost efforts in his behalf, but without avail.

1606—Apr. 22. James granted a new charter to the two companies who now proposed to undertake the colonization of "Virginia." *Among the four named corporators of the Company which settled Jamestown stands the name of Raleigh Gilbert, doubtless a nephew of the great explorer, after whom he was named. The treasurer and general manager of this company was Sir Thomas Smith who had acted in the same capacity over the company by which the settlements on Roanoke Island were effected: Of the nineteen corporators of the "City of Raleigh" which John White was enjoined to build in 1587, ten were among those who subscribed to the Jamestown expedition. Raleigh in prison, the men he had inspired were still the chief promoters of American colonization.*

1607—Jan. 1. *The expedition under Captain Newport known as the Jamestown expedition set sail for Roanoke Island, but was driven by a storm into the Chesapeake Bay, the shores of which, twenty years before, Raleigh had designated for the settlement of the lost colony. This Chesapeake country was within the limits of the territory granted him by Queen Elizabeth, and his grant was kept in force in the hands of his assignees until it was revoked by James to pave the way for that monarch to possess himself of the fruits of Raleigh's labors and at the same time belittle so much of his fame as he could not appropriate.*

The people of the nineteen States and five parts of States embraced in the territory of Raleigh's "Virginia" on this side of the Mississippi, owe to him their first debt of gratitude for the land they occupy. It is fitting that North Carolina, on whose soil his far-reaching experiments were made, should have taken the lead in erecting suitable memorials of his labors; but the other States, and Virginia especially, should be proud to follow the State which more than a century ago named its capital in his honor.

1614—Published his "History of the World"—a book commended by Cromwell and studied by Milton. Raleigh's royal persecutor objected to its circulation on the ground that its criticism of the ancient Assyrian kings and of Henry VIII of England might be construed into a reflection on James' own government. The notion that only a king was competent to sit in judgment on the conduct of a king, with the similar fallacies inherited from him by his son Charles I, cost the latter first his crown and then his head.

1616—March 19. Was released from the Tower after an imprisonment for more than twelve years, broken in health and no longer fitted to endure the activities which had made him famous, but in spirit he was as undaunted as ever, and immediately began to fit out an expedition to America.

His enthusiasm seemed to suit the purposes of the king who was bent on marrying his son Charles into the royal family of Spain and hoped that the fear of the great "sea-rover" might succeed where diplomacy had failed.

1617—June 12. Sailed out of Plymouth harbor on his last voyage for America. His expedition had been partly appointed by his enemies and not without design: One ship deserted him before he was half across the Atlantic; another was lost in a storm; others still were hulks of disease commanded by disloyal captains and manned by men whom he called mere "scum." There is no better picture in English history than that of this old man, broken in health, racked by fever, long

separated from the kindred spirits of his dauntless manhood, steadily setting his face toward the sunset to make his last play for a continent which the vanity and treachery of his king cast away.

Nov. 17. Anchored in the mouth of Cayenne River in the Island of Trinidad. On the mainland the Indians still remembered him though it was more than twenty years since his first visit, and flocked to the coast when they heard he had returned.

Himself too feeble to lead, he dispatched his son and his old friend Captain Keymis, with a party of men, up the Oronoko to search for a mine the Spanish and the Indians had told him existed somewhere in that region.

Dec. 31. The party were attacked by the Spanish near San Thome and in the fighting which followed the younger Raleigh was killed at the head of his command.

1618—The Oronoko expedition returned and brought with it the certain tidings of its failure and disasters and also a letter which proved that the king of England had warned the Spanish Government of Raleigh's approach. The great navigator saw now that he had been betrayed into a death trap.

Reproached by him for his ill-success, Keymis committed suicide. In a counsel of the remaining captains, Raleigh proposed that they revictual the ships in Virginia and return to search for the mine, but two of them deserted, leaving him without sufficient force to contend with his daily increasing enemies. All his resources exhausted at last he sailed homeward by way of New Foundland, but there is no record that he passed near enough to our shores to behold the land he had spent more than a million dollars to colonize as measured in the currency of these times.

June 21. Arrived at Plymouth in his flag-ship the *Destiny* and shortly thereafter was arrested. The king held out his execution as an inducement to the proposed marriage of his son Charles to the Spanish Infanta. The wily Spaniards were shrewd enough

to have the execution come off first, and the marriage never come off at all.

Oct. 15. The king of Spain declined James' offer to turn Raleigh over to him to be executed, but requested that the business be done by the English King, and as soon as possible.

Oct. 28. Raleigh was condemned to die on the old charge of treasonable conspiracy with the government whose head was now demanding his death for the invasion of Spanish territory.

Oct. 29. Was executed in the 67th year of his age, *Sir Walter Raleigh*, soldier, navigator, explorer, author, poet, philosopher and patriot, the statesman who wrested our continent from Spain, the pioneer who first planted the seeds of law and liberty and Anglo-Saxon civilization in America, the hero-martyr of English colonization on our shores.

His name and fame are indissolubly linked with North Carolina. He made the first chapter of her history, which is also the first chapter of Anglo-American history, and one day the English speaking race on this continent, with the Carolinians in the lead, will call its brethren across the seas and go back to the Island where it began its conquering march to do honor to the man who gave himself and all he had for its advancement.

THE STATE'S HISTORICAL MUSEUM.

BY F. A. OLDS, Esq., RALEIGH, N. C.,
CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL MUSEUM.

It is difficult to give a condensed account of the first year's work in the collection of objects in the Hall of History in the State Museum, so numerous and so varied is the collection and so great the progress made in forming it. The grouping is as far as possible by periods in the State's history. Beginning with relics of the Indians, the collection follows the various periods. The people of the state have been liberal in the way of gifts and loans. Out of the thousands of articles only a few can be referred to as most notable. Mrs. Margaret Devereux, of Raleigh, lends the valuable documents of Governor Thomas Pollock, including grants by him, Governors Eden and Everard and others, and the treaty between the whites and the Tuscarora Indians. In the same section are ballast from the vessels of Amidas and Barlowe at Roanoke Island, a will dated 1692, Lawson's History of North Carolina, first edition; lease by the Lords Proprietors of the North Carolina fisheries to Mr. Burrington, afterwards governor. In the Revolutionary section is the protest of the North Carolina Quakers against bearing arms, the autographs of signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration, &c. The Swain collection of autograph letters, owned by the State, is of extreme value and contains the signatures of most of the great North Carolinians of Revolutionary times. Bishop Joseph Blount Cheshire is a valued contributor, his case containing the first book about North Carolina and the first map, printed in 1590; the "Yellow Jacket," the first book printed in North Carolina, New Bern, 1752; the only known copy of the journal of the State Convention at Hillsboro in 1788, which rejected the Federal Constitution, and the journal of the convention at Fayetteville in 1789 which ratified it. Mr. Charles E. Johnson, of Raleigh, gives the public an opportunity to see a part of his extensive and valuable collection, and the portraits, mainly etchings, of prominent colonial North Carolinians attract much attention. He also ex-

hibits a proclamation of Governor Josiah Martin, which bears the only known second seal of North Carolina; a copy of the *South Carolina Gazette* of June, 1775, containing the Mecklenburg Resolves of May 30th; a rough draft of the opinion of Judge Iredell of the United States Supreme Court in the noted case of *Chisholm* against Georgia, which resulted in the eleventh amendment to the constitution of the United States. By the courtesy of Governor Aycock and Secretary of State Grimes a collection of autograph letters of the governors is being made, already containing letters and public documents bearing the signature of 40 governors. Relics of Nathaniel Macon, secured from Mrs. J. T. Turnbull and Julian S. Carr, are objects of much public interest. Judge Robert M. Douglas lends the original petition of the people of Massachusetts to congress for the dissolution of the Union on account of slavery.

What may be termed the Confederate section is very rich in uniforms, swords and other relics of officers, including those of Generals Branch, James H. Lane, W. H. C. Whiting, Robert Ransom, Collett Leventhorpe, Matt W. Ransom, James Johnston Pettigrew, Bryan Grimes, Thomas F. Toon, as well as Col. William Lamb, the commander of Fort Fisher; Col. Coward and Col. Henry K. Burgwyn, of the famous 26th regiment. The collection of Confederate flags embraces the "Bethel" flag, that of the First North Carolina volunteers; that of the 24th volunteers; the 14th North Carolina troops; the battle flags of the 50th and the 58th regiments, the latter having been in all the great battles in the southwest, including Chickamauga.

In autographs of the Civil War period the collection is notable and there are also orders written on the battlefield to North Carolina officers by the greatest of the Confederate generals. A case, mainly contributed by Col. Thomas S. Kenan, is devoted to souvenirs of prison life. In other cases the literary and domestic life of the Confederacy is illustrated in a very striking way. Mrs. Elias Carr has presented the only painting in existence of the North Carolina blockade-runner, "Advance," while from Governor Aycock has been secured the silver service which was in the captain's cabin of that noted vessel. The collection of swords of all

periods is a very fine one, some of these being in the cases devoted entirely to arms of all kinds, grouped by periods, while others are shown in connection with uniforms and other relics.

A photograph of President Jefferson Davis and one of the last letters he ever wrote are objects of much general interest, as is also the candlestick which he used while secretary of war and during the campaign in Mexico, and also in the Confederacy, and which was in his tent when he was captured near Washington, Ga.

In the Mexican war period one of the most valued objects is the sword which was presented to Major Moutford S. Stokes by the officers and men of the First North Carolina Regiment, U. S. Volunteers.

The Spanish American War period is well illustrated, a special case being devoted to uniforms and other relics of Ensign Worth Bagley, U. S. Navy; and another to relics of Lieut. William E. Shipp, U. S. Army, who was killed at the storming of San Juan Hill, Santiago. The latter case also contains the first American flags borne through the city of Havana, these having been carried by the First Regiment, North Carolina Infantry, North Carolina Volunteers.

There are also all that remains of the noble marble statue of Washington by Canova, which was partially destroyed by the burning of the old capitol, and a large engraving showing the statue as it stood in the rotunda of the old building; a framed collection of all the state currency issued during the Civil War and all the currency except four bills issued by the Confederate States. Cannon captured at Manila and Santiago illustrate the greatest sea fights of the war with Spain, while the smoke-stack and armor-plate of the North Carolina-built ram Albemarle show the remarkable work of that vessel.

The public interest in the collection is constantly on the increase and not a day passes without additions. The Agricultural Department enters heartily into the spirit of the work and Commissioner Patterson gives his most cordial co-operation.

THE ROANOKE CELEBRATION AND THE RALEIGH MEMORIAL INSTITUTE.

BY W. J. PEELE, ESQ., RALEIGH, N. C.

The idea of having a celebration on Roanoke Island to commemorate the historic events associated with Raleigh's efforts to colonize America, was suggested by Father Creecy as far back as 1884—the ter-centennial of the landing of the Amidas and Barlowe expedition; and Senator Vance introduced in Congress a resolution respecting it. At that time our people knew so little of their own history that the proposition fell still-born.

Before and since the crucifixion it has been easy to under-rate an apparent failure. The apparent failure at Guilford Court House paved the way for Yorktown and Peace. Between 1584 and 1590, while Raleigh was breaking Spain's sea power, he was winning from her a continent—claims to which he never ceased to assert even in prison. He was more the immediate inspiration of the Jamestown expedition than the monarch on the throne, but the continent had been already won by his bold strokes and held by his repeated expeditions until the crucial time had passed for its recovery to Spain. Its effectual colonization (which Raleigh never ceased to urge, even when fortune failed) had now become only a question of time. It was now safe for conservative and cowardly royalty to undertake it and leisurely appropriate the fame of its real author. It has been left to North Carolina to tear away the veil which mean spirits have drawn around this colossal figure. She began more than a century ago by naming after him her capital, the beautiful "City of Oaks." In a few years a noble monument to his memory will stand in the center of one of her principal squares.

At the great meeting of the State Literary and Historical Association held in Raleigh Oct. 22, 1901, Maj. Graham Daves, of New Bern, (now deceased) offered the following resolution which he supported by an appropriate speech.

Resolved. That a committee be appointed to provide for an

appropriate celebration on Roanoke Island of the landing there in 1584 of the expedition of Amidas and Barlowe of the settlement in 1585-1587 of the bands of colonists sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh.

This resolution was seconded by Governor Chas. B. Aycock in his well known felicitous style and manner, inaugurating a movement which has been ever since growing in popular favor in the State and in the country at large.

On the 24th of July, 1902 a large and representative body of citizens met at Manteo on Roanoke Island, and, as a preliminary to what will be one day done on a grand scale, proceeded to celebrate by patriotic speeches and appropriate songs the historic events which had transpired there on the island more than three centuries before. Among the great speeches on that occasion that of Chief Justice Clark is given in this volume, an inspiration for the many which are to follow.

During the session of the Legislature of 1903 it was proposed to establish on Roanoke Island a memorial institution in which should be investigated and taught the arts and sciences which relate to obtaining wealth from the sea—such as ship-building, navigation, meteorology, fish culture, &c. The bill which embodied these ideas was introduced into the Legislature by Representative Thos. W. Blount, of Washington County. It became a law the 9th day of March, 1903, and is published as chapter 408 Private Laws of that year. Besides Representative Blount, among those most efficient in securing its passage should be mentioned Senators Donnell Gilliam, of Edgecombe; Mitchell, of Bertie; and Joseph A. Spruill, of Tyrrell; and Representatives Guion of Craven, Etheridge of Dare.

The incorporators are Thos. W. Blount, R. B. Etheridge, Theo. S. Meekins, B. G. Crisp, F. P. Gates, A. G. Sample, R. C. Evans, J. B. Jennett, John W. Evans, W. H. Lucas, Joseph A. Spruill and C. W. Mitchell. The charter is unique in the history of charters. It grants powers amply sufficient for its purposes but provides that they cannot be exercised until an hundred subscribers to be selected by the incorporators named shall subscribe a sum not less than ten thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Company; "it

shall then be the duty of the Secretary of State to issue a charter artistically designed and ornamented."

This preliminary fund, the amount of which is variously estimated at from ten to fifty thousand dollars, is to be subscribed first by representative North Carolinians, preferably one from each county or Senatorial District, and then by representative citizens of the United States and from other countries. Those who subscribe to this fund will have their names and autographs enrolled in the charter to be issued by the Governor and Secretary of State under the Great Seal. At the proper time a suitable reward will doubtless be offered for the best design for this instrument.

Some wealthy gentlemen from the North have already indicated their purpose to subscribe as soon as the corporation is organized and ready to take subscriptions.

The Jamestown Exposition—a little more than one hundred miles North of Roanoke Island—is attracting the attention of the world to the shores and waters of Virginia and North Carolina. Whether those in charge of that exposition will it or not, Sir Walter Raleigh is the central figure in the English colonization of America, and North Carolina should join Virginia in her efforts to make the Jamestown Celebration worthy of the man and of the events he inspired.

The success of that enterprise rightly taken advantage of by North Carolina would mean almost as much for one State as for the other.

The following are some of the principal sections of the act of incorporation:

Sec. 11. That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the establishment and equipment of the said institution; and the State Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay this sum out of any fund in the treasury not otherwise appropriated upon the warrant of the board of directors of said company: *Provided*, That it shall first be made to appear to his satisfaction that the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been realized from other sources, at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of which shall have been appropriated to or made available for the buildings, equipment and endowment of the said institution of scientific investigation and instruction:

Provided further, That no part of the appropriation herein provided for shall be paid before the first day of January, 1907: *Provided further*, That it shall be unlawful for the board of directors of said company or the trustees of the said institution, or any of the authorities of either, to pledge the faith or credit of the said company or institution or to undertake to pledge the faith or credit of the State for any sum of money or other thing of value for the purposes of this act, or any purpose whatsoever; and that any director or trustee or other officer of the institution who shall violate this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and the State hereby notifies all persons that it will in no wise recognize the validity of any pledge, contract or obligation so made.

Sec. IV. That the principal office of said corporation shall be at Washington, N. C., or Manteo, N. C., but the board of directors may change the principal office to some other place and may open branch offices at any place desired.

Sec. V. That the said corporation shall have full power and authority to promote, organize and conduct on Roanoke Island and on such other adjacent places as the stock holders may select a celebration of the landing and settlement of Sir Walter Raleigh's colonies on Roanoke Island, the birth place of Virginia Dare, the first Anglo-American and the cradle of American civilization; and to hold as a part of such celebration an exposition of Indian and colonial relics, implements, weapons, utensils, curios, documents, maps, surveys and books illustrative of that period and such other objects of historical and educational value as will show the progress of our race on this continent and that the said corporation shall have full power and authority to do and perform all such acts and things not unlawful under the laws of this State as may be deemed necessary or proper for the successful prosecution of the above mentioned objects.

Sec. VI. That the capital stock of said corporation shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars divided into fifty thousand shares of the par value of five dollars each, but the said corporation may begin business when ten thousand dollars shall have been subscribed to the capital stock and the charter shall have been issued by the Secretary of State as hereinafter provided.

Sec. IX. That the company is authorized and empowered to establish on Roanoke Island, on lands which may be donated or purchased for the purpose, in commemoration of Sir Walter Raleigh and his efforts to colonize America, an institution for investigating and teaching useful arts and sciences, and especially those relating to ship building and navigation, meteorology, and to the culture and propagation of fish and oysters, and the protection and preservation of aquatic birds and animals. The instruction in shipbuilding and navigation, and so far as may be, in the other special subjects above named, shall be industrial, and practically illustrated by examples and work personally conducted by the students in such a way that they shall learn to apply the principles and theories in which they are instructed and be made familiar with the manipulation necessary to that end. The other instruction in the institution shall be as may be prescribed by the trustees hereinafter provided for.

Sec. XII. That as soon as one hundred subscribers to be selected by the corporators named in section 2 of this act shall have subscribed a sum not less than Ten Thousand Dollars to the capital stock of the company it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to issue to the company a charter artistically designed and ornamented.

Sec. XV. That if the work is not begun on the business of said corporation within five years from the ratification of this act, then this charter shall become void and of no effect; otherwise so, it shall remain in full force and effect for the period of thirty years from the date of its ratification.

The Island itself—the fulcrum by which Raleigh raised a continent into English possession—is interesting without its history and associations. Thirteen miles long—a mile for each of the colonies of Raleigh’s “Virginia”—and three in breadth, this cradle of the Anglo-American race, like the ark in the bulrushes, lies embowered in evergreens amid the gently heaving waters of four Sounds—Albemarle, Pamlico, Roanoke and Croatan. A little to the East of it, and between it and the stormy Atlantic, is ridged the great barrier of sand, all knotted like a huge serpent, and stretching itself in the sheen of its yellow beauty for two hundred miles between the ocean and the Sounds.

In the little land-locked sea, the best protected waters on

the American coast, in the safety and the privacy of great dame Nature was prepared the birth place of the nation, which has become the greatest of her children. After more than three centuries a feeling akin to home-sickness stirs the breasts of Americans and they are turning their longing eyes toward the place of the nation's nativity.

About the year 1835 the romantic historian Jo. Seawell Jones visited the Island while it was yet covered with the primeval forests and vine, much as it was in July, 1584, when the sight of it first gladdened the hearts of Amidas and Barlowe. Jones says: "If it should ever be the lot of the reader to stroll under the vintage shades of Roanoke—made impervious to the rays of the sun by the rich foliage and the clustering grapes above him—he will not venture to discredit the highly wrought sketches of Hariot nor mock the humble enthusiasm of the volume now before him."

"Nature seems to have exerted herself to adorn it as the Eden of the New World. The richest garniture of flowers, and the sweetest minstrelsy of birds, are there. In traversing the northern section of the island, in the spring time of the year, flowers and sweet scented herbs, in the wildest luxuriance, are strewn along your winding way, welcoming you with their fragrance to their cherished isle. The wild rose bush, which at times springs up into nurseries of one hundred yards in extent, "blooms blushing" to the song of the thousand birds that are basking in her bowers."

Sometimes the great Lover and Author of colors paints a sunset of green and gold on Sound and ocean. Jones seems to have witnessed one of these sunsets from the brow of a sandhill during his visit, and thus describes it:

"To the westward of the Island, the waters of the Albemarle crept sluggishly along; and in the winding current of the Swash several vessels stood, with outspread but motionless wings. Away down to the south, the Pamlico spread itself out, like an ocean of molten gold, gleaming along the banks of Chickamaconico and Hatteras; and, contrasted with this, were the dark waters which separate Roanoke from the sea-beach, and which were now shaded from the tints of the sunset by the whole extent of the island."

"A sea of glory streamed along the narrow ridge—dividing

the inland waters from the ocean; and beyond this the boundless Atlantic heaved her chafed bosom of sapphire and gold against the base of yon stormy cape. I enjoyed and lived in that sunset twilight hour. I thought of the glorious destiny of the land on which I trod—as glorious as the waters and the earth then around me. I thought of the genius and the death of Raleigh—of the heroic devotedness of Grenville—of the gallantry of Cavendish and Drake—of the learning of Hariot—of the nobleness of Manteo, the Lord of Roanoke—of the adventurous expedition of Sir Ralph Lane up the river Moratock—of the savage array of the bloodthirsty Wingina—of the melancholy fate of the last of the Raleigh colonies—of Virginia Dare the first Anglo-American—of the agony of her mother—and then I thought of those exquisite lines of Byron,

“Shrine of the mighty, can it be
That this is all remains of thee?”

In 1901 Col. F. A. Olds visited the Island and told a part of what he saw as follows:

“The centre of attraction is Fort Raleigh. Along roads of white sand, beneath pines with which the bright green of the holly is mingled, the way lies to the fort. To the right, after going a little distance, rise in long lines the sand dunes, vast mounds, the creation and sport of the winds. Looking from the top of these, one sees to the eastward the sea, green and heaving, and the curl of its breakers, and borne by the soft wind comes the thunder of the surf, almost like an echo. At ones feet lies the Sound, yellow as gold, three miles in width, and so shallow that nearly the entire distance can be waded. Looking westward the island seems at one’s feet.”

“Descending from the height, the ride is resumed. Past houses, some modern, others gray with age, the road winds. Presently there appears a guiding hand, bearing the words “Fort Raleigh.” It points eastward, and there, 100 yards away is the fort.”

“Surrounded by a fence of pine rails, with a rustic gateway of little upright poles, is the ruin. In its center stands a severely simple marble monument, and low posts of granite, a foot high, mark the venerable earthwork. The outlines are perfectly plain. The greatest height of the parapet above

the ditch is some two feet. Almost an acre is enclosed by the fence, and the fort covers little more than a fourth of this area. The colonist's log huts surrounded the fort, which was their refuge. Within the limits of the enclosure are live-oak, pine, holly, dogwood, sassafras, water-oak and cherry trees. Up one live-oak clambers a grape vine and at its foot is an English ivy. The monument, or memorial stone faces westward and bears this inscription:

"On this site in July-August, 1585, colonists sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh built a fort called by them 'The new fort in Virginia.' These colonists were the first settlers of the English race in America. They returned to England in July 1586 with Sir Francis Drake.

"Near this place was born, on the 18th day of August, 1587, Virginia, the first child of English parents born in America, Daughter of Ananias Dare and Eleanor White, his wife, members of another band of colonists sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1587. On Sunday August 20, 1587, Virginia Dare was baptized. Manteo, the friendly chief of the Hatteras Indians had been baptized on the Sunday previous. These baptisms were the first known celebrations of the sacrament in the territories of the thirteen original States."

"The land has never been in cultivation, and to this fact is due the marvellous preservation of the ancient earthwork. In America 316 years seem a very great lapse of time, yet so old is this little earthwork, which, thanks to the care of the "Roanoke Colony Memorial Association," is at last marked. It is evident that the fort was made of two rows of upright palisades, or logs, between which was earth. The palisades soon decayed, but the earth retains its outline perfectly."

Prof. Chas. R. Taylor, a resident of the Island and principal of the High School at Wanchese, writes in 1902:

"Much of the beautiful scenery of that age has passed away. To the east lies a long and well-nigh barren strip of sand that marks the bounds of the ocean. Along the coast at nearly regular intervals, are the life-saving stations, with here and there a village inhabited by oystermen and fishermen, and where many life-savers have their homes. All these banks, within the memory of their old men, were covered, with scarcely a break, with a dense forest. These have

all been swallowed up by small mountains of moving sand. Roanoke Island was heavily timbered."

Another change that has taken place within the memory of the fathers of this generation is that the island is further from the mainland. The marsh from Croatan and that from the south end of Roanoke Island nearly met, only a narrow creek separating them. This was when the waters of the Albemarle sought the ocean by Nag's Head Inlet. A storm closed this. These waters then sought to pass by way of an inlet south of Roanoke Island. Their force removed the peaty marsh and opened the wide waterway as it now is.

For more than two centuries this section was sparsely settled. Only twenty-five years ago there were no more than five or six hundred inhabitants on this island. Their only connection with the outside world was by sailing vessels. They were difficult of access, and made little improvement. * * * * *

"Dare County was formed after our Civil War, out of parts of Hyde, Tyrrell and Currituck Counties. This may be deemed the first marked step of advancement. Its communities, separated by water, and hitherto attending different Courts, and having different political associations, were now brought together to build up their own section."

"The people are now united as a county, with their courthouse finely located, and accessible from every quarter. The wealth of fish and fowl, which the Heavenly Father has placed in their waters, is now fully appreciated, and is simply enormous. They now have excellent steamboat communication with the outside world. The people have built themselves homes that would be creditable to any rural section of the State. Besides the schools in the various parts of the county, they have built two commodious academies on Roanoke Island—one at Manteo and the other at Wanchese. These are conducted by graduates of leading colleges in Virginia and North Carolina. There are, moreover, as many young men and women attending schools of high grade from this island as from any place of the same area in the State, cities excepted. Nor is this all. Their churches are nowhere surpassed in any country place known to the writer. These people fear God and honor Him."

The island contains a population of about eighteen hundred people engaged for the most part in fishing and agriculture. This number is considerably swelled by visitors at certain seasons.

From the light house on Bodie's Island, a few miles to the south of Roanoke, is spread out one of the most interesting panoramas on the American coast. The historic Island, the Banks, where the first landing was made, the Sounds with their deep shaded shores, and the limitless expanse of the ocean conspire together to make a picture that shall not be soon forgot.

“Carolina! Carolina! Heaven's blessings attend her;
While we live we will cherish, protect and defend her.”

MONUMENT TO SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

BY GEN. J. S. CARR, DURHAM, N. C.

At the great meeting of the State Literary and Historical Association held in our State Capitol during the Fair (Oct.), 1902, I had the honor to propose the erection of a statue to Sir Walter Raleigh.

The Association, the audience, and apparently also the people at large, responded enthusiastically to the proposition. The requisite funds would have been raised in a short while if a canvass had been then made; but, as it was rightly considered, the monument was the least part of the project. The educational value of raising a fund to erect it as far as may be practicable by penny collections from the school children, is not easy to overestimate.

But there is something better even than education in history—it is the growing fellowship of North Carolinians wherever they are found—and where indeed are they not found. They are forming clubs and associations not only throughout this State but in every State in which they reside. They are all united by the ties of filial affection which bind them to their mother and they will readily respond to any call by which she may seek to bring her children together.

Our sister State, Virginia, has undertaken that vast enterprise. The Jamestown Celebration, which is drawing all Virginians together from every land and clime. Many tens of thousands of our own people from the other States into which they have gone, returning from the Jamestown celebration, will be only too glad to join us in doing honor to the man whose untiring efforts to colonize America on the shores of North Carolina made successful colonization possible.

It is the purpose of those who have the erection of this monument at heart to bring it to pass during the Virginia Exposition so that the real colonizer of America may not be forgotten amid the multitude of lesser lights.

It is not expected that the fund requisite for so great an undertaking will be raised by penny collections from the

school children, but the effect wherever these collections have been taken up has been to create a healthful interest in the source of our history among those who are hastening to take our places. If some well-disposed citizen in each county where the educational authorities fail, will see to it that each child in his county has an opportunity to give his penny, or in default of this will see that enough pennies are given to represent each child of school-age, it will make the erection of the monument far easier and will immeasurably increase the interest in the movement.

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